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Reserve

# DANGER AHEAD FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

Prepared in

Economics and Research Section North Central Division Agricultural Adjustment Agency

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### DANGER AHEAD FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

## CVEREXPANSION INFVITABLE

An overexpansion of the livestock and poultry industries seems to be inevitable. Good prices and favorable feeding ratios, supplemented by intensive campaigns to convert the Ever Normal Granary of feed into livestock and livestock production have brought about a livestock population with feed requirements greater than our capacity to produce feed. This is true for both grain and hay.

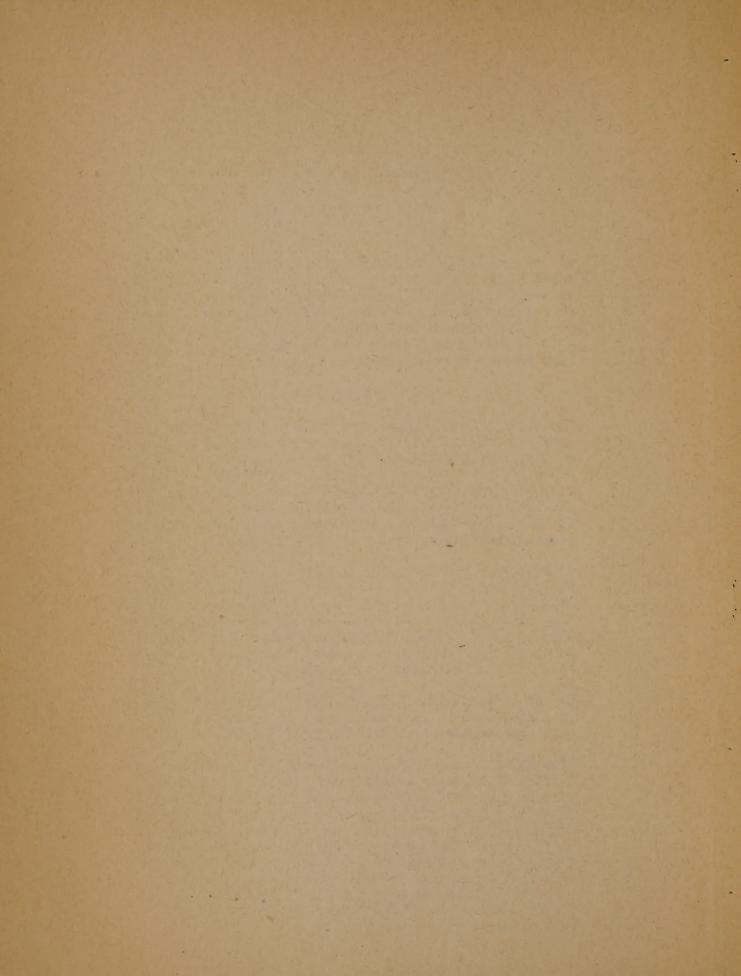
# Hay Situation

The current feeding year started with a hay supply nearly 9% greater than in 1941, but even with this apparent large supply of hay, reports from certain areas of the country indicated that shortages were beginning to appear before the spring pasture season. According to BAE estimates of farmers' intentions, the 1943 acreage of tame hay will be less than the 1942 acreage. Assuming that estimates of intentions will be harvested, much less hay production can be expected in 1943.

With average yields during the five years, 1938-42, inclusive, the production of tame hay would be only about 86% of the 1942 production in the North Central Region and about 93% in the United States as a whole. If the yield is equivalent to the ten year, 1932-41 average, the production in the North Central Region would be only about 75% as much as 1942 and about 34% in the country as a whole.

Hay consuming animal units in 1943 are believed to be about 3% larger than in 1942 and present prospects would indicate a further increase of about 2% in the 1943-44 year.

With an increase of 5% in hay consuming livestock, we will be faced with a really critical hay situation in 1944 if only average yields are experienced in 1943. The plow-up of over 7½ million acres of hay and pasture in 1942 in the North Gentral Region and the prospects for an even greater plow-up of pasture in 1943 will increase the demands for hay even with better than average pasture conditions. When consideration is given to the reduction in pasture acreage and the prospects for a 1943 hay crop from 15% to 25% less than in 1942, the outlook for hay really warrants immediate action to obtain the greatest possible production of annual hay crops.



# Feed Grain Situation

If the rate of feeding during the first six months of this year is continued throughout the remainder of the year, the carryover of feed grains October 1, 1943, will be about the same as at the end of the preceding year. This means the total disappearance of feed grains during 1942-43 will be about as large as the 1942 production. This becomes increasingly significant when we consider that the 1942 production was by far the largest in the history of American agriculture and was much greater than we can continue to produce. The production of feed grains in 1942 was 17% greater than in 1941 and 24% larger than the average for the five years, 1937-41, inclusive.

Official estimates as of March 1 on farmers' 1943 intentions indicate the total acreage to be mlanted in 1943 to corn, oats, and barley will be about 4% over the 1942 level. Indications for grain sorghums in 1943 are about the same as for 1942. With average yields on the prospective 1943 planted acreages of these crops, the combined production would be less than 1942 by an equivalent of between 500 and 600 million bushels of corn. If this decrease in production comes to pass, carryover stocks of feed grains by October 1, 1944, will probably be as low as in the drought years of 1934 and 1936. This would be the case even though 275 million bushels of wheat are fed during each of the feeding years, 1942-43 and 1943-44.

The grain-consuming animal units for the 1942-43 feeding year are believed to be about 142 greater than during the preceding year and there will probably be a further increase of about 65 in the 1943-44 year. The rate of feeding per unit of production during the first six months of this feeding year has been estimated to be about 35% greater than in the 1941-42 year. If this rate of feeding is continued for the remainder of the 1942-43 year, the consumption of grains will be nearly 18% greater than the preceding year. If it were not for the feeding of increased amounts of wheat, the carryover of feed grains this coming fall would be considerably lower than a year earlier since increased amounts of grain are being sermarked for commercial purposes.

Obviously this situation can mean but one thing of importance to producers of livestock and poultry. That is, the requirements for feed grains have already exceeded our normal capacity to produce these crops. Shortages of feed grains in normally deficit areas have already become acute and emergency measures to move grains from Canada and from the Corn Belt into these areas have

# Pead Grala Struction

If his rate of feeding during the first old couldness the gear is combined throughout the resider of the year, the carryover of feed grains October 1, 1983, will so show the same as at the sed grains October 1, 1983, will so show the same as at the sed grains during lying-in which means the cotal disappearance of feed grains during lying-in will be analy significant then we consider that the 1982 production can be increased by far the largest in the history of American agriculture and was even produced in the history of American agriculture produced as a montened produced in the first was 1984 greater than in 1982 was 1984 greater than in 1984 and 288 feet than in 1984 was 1984 greater than in 1984 and 288 larger than the average for the five years, 1997-41, inclusive.

Official ostinates as of March 1 on formers' 1503 intentions indicate the lotel across to to minated in 1503 to com, oster and barley will be about 6% over the 1902 laws, indications for grain sorgious in 1903 are about the some as for 1903.

With average yields on the prost of the some as for 1903 of these erops, the cambined pundaction would be less than 1903 by as equivelent of between 500 and 500 million burbels of stain decrease in production comes to pass, carryous shocks of food grains by October 1, 1904, will probably be as low stan the the drought years of 1904 and 1905. This would be the case we have case such the decing yours, 1902-63 and 1903. This would be the case to reach the feeding yours, 1902-63 and 1903-64.

The grain-consuming aminal union for the 191 [e.] Scediar year are believed to be about 145 graiter than during the procedic year and thurs will probably be a further interned of about to the place in the first state of the rate of feeding year ands of about the during the first six mouths of this feeding year ands of account during the beatened to be about 15 graiter than in the 1941-42 years this rate of feeding is continued for the restinder of the Lacing year, the communities of grains will be nearly 165 grains the grains of the carryover of feed grains this caring first the search of grains the same of this caring first sead and the commission than a year earlier since indicate the ensured of grain are being certains this caring first end earlier since indicate the ensured of grain are being certained for communial purposes.

Obviously this mitnestion can ment but upd thing of lapteting the control to producers of livestook and positry. That is, the requirement for feed grains have already exceeded our moral copyrist is produce there are a local entire in the copyrist areas have already become acute and entirement mental to be grains from the copyrist and entirement areas as a second copyrist from the form the Copyrist the business are an our grains from the copyrist and the copyrist areas are an our

merely provided temporary relief. In the Northeast Region, where about 40% of their feed grain requirements are supplied from the Corn Belt, the situation became acute because grain did not flow from the Corn Belt to the area. The East Central and Southern Regions also experienced similar situations.

The increase in livestock and poultry in these areas has been phenomenal in spite of the fact that these areas are dependent upon the Corn Belt for a considerable portion of their grain requirements even in normal times. The 1943 spring pig crop in the Mortheast Region is expected to be 36% greater than in 1942. This increase is only slightly less in the East Central and will be about 25% in the South. Very large increases are shown for poultry in all of those regions. The overall feed requirements in the 1942-43 year are expected to be about 12% greater than the preceding year in the Northeast Region, 23% in the East Central, and about 18% in the South. These regions have always depended upon the Corn Belt for extra feed requirements in normal times. The outlook in these regions now seems to indicate critical situations will prevail this year and next year they will be even worse since it is expected that less than normal supplies of feed grains can be supplied from the Corn Belt.

The cituation in the Corn Belt may become serious as we move into the 1943-44 year. Increases in livestock are expected to continue regardless of the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to prevent them. Even if livestock production in the country as a whole could be levelled off on the 1943 level, the enormous pig crops in 1943 would provide an increase of about 4% in feed grain requirements over the 1942-43 year. The enormous demands for Corn Belt grain in feed deficit areas and the tremendous increase in livestock production in the Corn Belt itself will certainly exhaust the Ever Normal Granary of corn. This may create a situation in which the livestock producers of the Corn Belt will have less grain than their cwn demands.

Every effort must be made to obtain the greatest possible planting of corn in the Corn Belt where the production of feed per acre from this crup is from two to three times greater than from other feed grains. Unfavorable stands of small grains and frozen out legume crops should be replaced with corn. Even if we are favored with a good season, the production of feed grains will not be enough unless a greater acreage of corn is planted than is now indicated.

What if we should have a drought?

nersly provided temporary rolled. In the Portment Region, where shout ACA of their feet grain requirements are supplied from the Port rate to the areas and a deal from the Port at the areas and the from the Port at the areas and southern Regions also taxed and southern Regions also taxed and at the start toxed and southern at the transfer of the areas and southern Regions also taxed and at the start toxed at

The increase in livesteck and positry in these cross may dependent phonocomes in spile of the fact that these cross are dependent on the Corn look for a considerable parties of train grain requirements even in normal times. The 1943 spring signal cross an the Mortheast Rogion is expected to be 35% greater than in 1942. This increase to enly eligibily less in the Sact Gentral and will be about 21% in the South. Very large increases are shown for positry in all of these regions. The overall read requirements in the 1942-63 year are expected to be about 12% in the fact than the positry in all of these regions. The overall read made the proceeding year in the South. There regions 25% in the East Central, and about 16% in the South. There regions the mants in course the countries are expense regions at mant and about the outlook in these regions and read mants in normal times. The outlook in these regions and read has been normal alternitons will proved this year and have less than normal anaplies of ford grains can be expensed that the superior that

The attention in the Core Beit may become serious as we save into the 1943-44 year. Increased in livesteck and earn to continue regardless of the effect of the Department of Agriculture to provent them. Each if isosteck production in the country as a whole could be leveled off on the 1943 level the country as a whole could be leveled off on the 1943 level the country as a whole could be leveled out the 1943 level about if in feed grain requirements over the 1942-45 year. The continue demands for Core Beit grain in feed befield are the Core and the treatment of the form Beit will have been grain than their their components.

Every effort mint be made to obtain the great at possible planting of corn in the form Hell where the production of face planting of corn in the form Hell where the times of each of seal grains. Helevoreals at each of each grains and freem out lagues crops should be replaced with norm. Even he are involved which a good account, the production of feed and a will not be enough to be account to production of corn is planted than for the more indicated at the corner of the contract of the corner of the contract of the corner of the

The time is at hand for nation-wide application of the vast reservoir of information now available at our agricultural colleges on economical methods of feeding and conservation of feed grains. There has never been a time when a wise practice of feeding in combination with a well planned pasture and forage program could contribute more to the overall food production from livestock, dairy, and poultry. Drought resistant temporary pastures for summer grazing and early sown cover crops for fall pasture will be needed. Most of our State Agricultural Colleges have developed pasture and forage programs which are adapted to local conditions and now is the time when wide use should be made of these programs by farmers.

The necessity for conserving feed grains and obtaining the most economical use of such grains in the production of meat, milk, and eggs is now one of the major problems of agriculture. We must get livestock producers to realize that we cannot afford to waste feed grain in the production of prime or choice beef. Light feeding of grain to beef, supplemented with adequate pasture and forage, will save much grain for the more efficient production of pork, milk, and eggs. Consideration should be given to the marketing of hogs at lighter weights. The feeding of hogs to heavier weights undoubtedly requires more grain per 1b. of pork produced than if they were marketed at lighter weights.

# Background Information

In the following tables detailed information is presented which will indicate the basis for the foregoing conclusions. Please observe that these tables are presented in three groups. The first group shows production and supplies of feed grains and hay, as well as supplemental concentrates. The second group, including Tables III and IV, is designed to show the disappearance of grains for feed, commercial use, and indicated carryover stocks as of October 1 for the feeding years, 1941-42 and 1942-43. Finally, the third group indicates feed grain consuming animal units and the basis for their determination.

# Supplies Feed Grains & Hay

# Require-Ments Feed Grains



# SUPPLIES OF FEED GRAINS Crop and Production Years 1941-42 and 1942-43 United States

( )	1941-42	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	The second secon	42-40	Percen
Crop :	(000 Bu.)	(anow 000)	(000 Bu.)	(000 Som	is of
Com	(1)	(8):	(3)	: (4)	: (5)
Production : Total Supply:	2,677,517 : 3,323,052 :	74,5770 : 95,045 :	3,175,154 3,668,553	: 80,90h : 102,719	
Cats Production: Total Supply:	1,180,655 : 1,405,364 :	18,897 : 22,1.66 :	1,358,730 1,593,237	: 21,760	: : 310 .1 : 330 .2
Production : Total Supply:	362,082 434,003	8,690:	426,150 527,434	: 10,228	: 117.7
Ryc : Production : Total Supply:	45,364 75,786	1,270 : 2,122 :	57,341 92,322	: 1,606 : 2,585	: 126.5
Grain Sorghums:	111,78h :	3,170 :	107,21.5	3,002	
Production /: Total Supply:	*	106,957 : 128,069 :		:125,481 :145,454	: 117.3

1/ Loss not include carry-over of Grain Sorghuss and represents Lordin harvested for grain.

### SUPPLIES OF ALL FEED

find of Feed	Tons	of F	leed	Percent 1942-17
to 100 oraș dividua din 1800 aproximitation discheripte, din si Continuetre de est acromius come come	3 19h1-42	Secretary representative approach com-	1012 ml3	(2.) (1.)
	: (1)		(2)	: (3)
All Feed Grains 1/	128,069		243,454	: 110.9 1/2.4
Wheat for Feed	: 4,200		8,250	: 196.4
High Protein Concen.	: 5,403	:	7,195	: 133.2
Wheat Hill Feeds	: 4,715	2	5,300	: 112.4
Mill by-products	: 1,821	1	2,005	110.1
Skim Milk (dry wt.)	: 1,474		1,410	: 95.7
Total Grain and		· Butters the rich Tales	THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	THE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION
Concentrates	: 11,5,682	3	167,611	: 115.1
Posal Supply of hay	: 107,168	4	116,507	1 33 (



TOTAL GRAIN FEED PRODUCTION BY REGIONS (000 Tons)

· va.coversopticularings unimprocure upon nelativostance	Produc All Post		Parauni
Region	194,1	1942	1912 1912
N. Eo	3,903	4,111	105.3
Ne Co	70,619	86,157	122.0
E. C.	7,818	8,333	106.6
Southorn	13 <b>,7</b> 28	13,183	95.0
Western .	10,889	13,697	125.8
v. s.	106,957	125,481	117.3

TOTAL GRAIN FEED SUPPLY BY REGIONS (000 Tone)

Total	Supply 1/	Percent
1941	15/12	IHI
4,428	4,514	101.9
88,730	100,68L	113.5
8,439	9,020	106.9
14,484	13,831	. 95.5
11,988	15,405	128.5
128,069	11,3,454	112.0
	Total  1941  4,428 88,730 8,439 14,484 11,988	Total supply 1/  1941 1942  4,428 4,514  88,730 100,684  8,439 9,020  14,484 13,831  11,988 15,405

I/ Includes corn, cate, barley, rys, and grain sorghums.



Compared with Production and Supplies by Regions

40	ford Food Grein Rog	Total Food Grain Rogalto	Hose to	7 30 6 137	1015-15-1 1 1915-142		120 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
	The state of the s	THE STATE OF THE S	19.3-4.8		1010 PM	19 2-43 202	Requirement	
On extra critical or contrators and the same	Particular of the state of the state of	(220% (62))	And the state of t	described and the second secon	And the control of th	And the state of t		
0	. 6,371	7,167 7,48	7,436	112.5	104.5	63.0	57.ch	
0 2) 4 次:	\$7. A	The state of the s	80°34°1			ol w	Contract	
ن ف	088,8	10,9%	1.6%		106.2	82.4	76.1.	72.65
603450		76.50	SOF SE	And a	C.1.	5	£	
Section 1	07 ex 20	9,084 to 1890.9		(1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	©,	G 603.	N. j. j.	
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			The state of the s	A section of the sect	And the second s		The second of th	



ALL HAY SUPPLIES

1941 and 1942

State	Stooks /	m Farns	1 Wild 6	ed Char	FOUNT TO		
they expect this attraction	TO TO A STANDARD COMMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE	The state of the s	Commence of the second		1933		y mandalah salah s
Ill.	554	Lol		3,960		4,361	: 102.6
Ind.	394	268	: 2,520	: 2,814 .	: 2,914	3,082	105.8
Iowa -	845	515	5,656	6,829	6,501	7.34	: 113:0
Mich.	567	331	: 3,308	3,949	<b>3</b> ,875	4,280	: 110.5
Minn .	581	833	: 6,945	. 6,922 ·	7,526	7,755	103.1
Mo o	595	302	: 3,528	: 4,559	4,123	4,861	: 237.9
Nebra	253	: 568	; 3,619	4,425	3,872	4,993	129.0
Ohio	385	300	: 3,329	3,663	· 3,714	::3,963	: 106.7
S. Dak.	277	355	: 2,089	3,009	2,366	: 3,364	: 142.2
Wis	: : 977	760	7,032	. 7 <sub>0</sub> 638	8,059	: 8,398	: 104.2
Forsh Cantral Esgape		2 14 , 634	13.772	: 347,768			1
U.S.	: :12,950	: 11,259	194,278	: 105,328	: :107,188	e Alfrydd (* e Alfrydd (*)	100

<sup>1/</sup> Crop Report as of December 18, 1942.



INDICATED PRODUCTION OF TAME HAY
1913

is a second	1943 Aoresgo Intentions BAE	1935 -12 Avo.	: Indicated : : Production : : (1) x (2) :	1912 Produstica End	1 14 Notes 191 1 14 01 1 1 1
estas di verribe tendre, derkin diliktrisis di	(000 Acres)	(Tons)	(000 Tons)	(000 Tons)	
111.	2,511	1.40	3,515	3,942	89.2
Ind.	1,872	1,38	2,583	2,809	92.0
Towa	3,225	1.60	5,160	6,709	76.9
Michigan	2,528	1.40	3,539	3,926	90.1
Mim.	2,965	1.66	4,922	5,473	89.9
Missouri	3,015	1.14	3.437	4,349	79.0
Nebraska	1,073	2.44	1,545	1,907	61.0
Ohio	2,414	1.46	3,524	3,659	96.3
S.Dakota	637	1.13	720	1,003	71.8
Wisconsin	3,775	1,74	6,568	7,513	87 d
NCR	24,015	1,48	35,513	41,290	. 85.0
ข. ร.	60,270	1.43	86,186	92,245	934

<sup>1/</sup> On the basis of 1932-41 average yield the 1943 indicated productive to 14 74.6 percent for the NCR and 84.3 percent for the U.S.

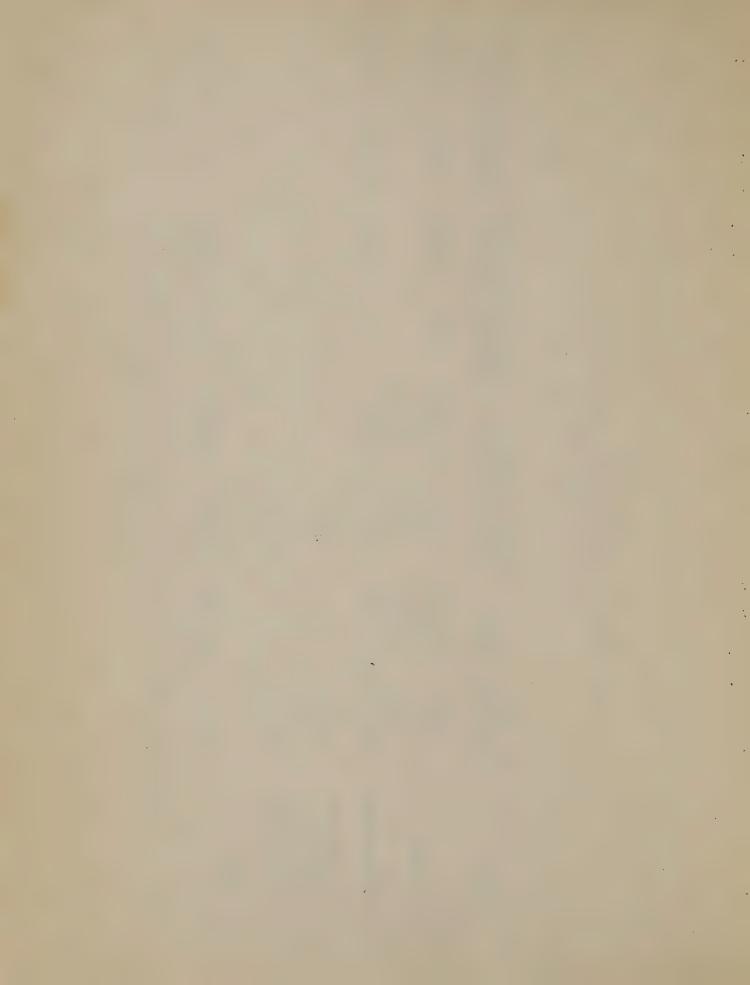


FLED DAIANCE With Indicated Amounts for Feed, Commercial Use and Seed, and Carryover 1941-1942

TABLE III

	rotal	Total Supply 8	Amount for	Food :	Commercial Use &	Seed	s Stooks Oct. 1, 1942	BURNEY H
Compodity	: (000 Tons	Bu.	1	(000 Tons) (000 Buc) ;	(000 Tons): (000	Bu.	: (000 Tons): (000	(000 Bu °)
AMERICAN CONTINUES AND	49						00	
Oats	2 37,284	: 2,380,265 :	16,775	· 1,048,430	2,220 %	158,777	* 18,289 °°	1,145,056
Sari ev	17,339	: 722,462 :	6,368	265,264,	2,687	111,948	8,286	345,250
Grain Sorelluns	. 4,311	: 155,964:	4.03	153,964;	20		40	
Ryo Food	\$ 602	21,500 3	602	8 21,500s	20		26	
Wheat Food	\$ 4,200	140,000 3	4,200	3 140,000 s	177		60	
Total Small Grains	\$ 63,736	: 5,368,189 :	32,254	1 1 629 15B;	4,907	250,725	: 26°575 :	1,488,306
	00	***		na	60		00	
Protein Concentrates	\$ 5,403	**	5,403	60			00	
Wheat Mill Feed	\$ 4°735	हें <sub>प</sub>	4,715	90			60	
Mill By-products	1,821	00	1,821	00			46	
Skim Milk-Dry Weight	1 1,474	60	1.474	6-7	40		en ee	
Total Supplement	13,413	00	13,413	<b>66</b>	***		99	
	••	05		••			00	
Total Concentrates	••	00		en en	24		60	
Required	••	••	11.6,530	45	200		ea	
Corn	3 93,046	00	70,863	. 2,550,814:	8,400 3	300,000	13, 70%	200 A
ALL Food Grains	: 156,782	* 6,691,241 *	103, 117	2 4,159,9723	13,307	550,725	* 40° 858 *	1,980,544

1/ Does not include 25 to 30 million bushels of corn carryover in country elevators and processing plants.



Animal Units

Requirements Feed Grains

FEED BALANCE With Indicated Amounts for Feed, Commercial Use and Seed, and Carryover 1942-1943

TABLE IV

	rote.	Total Supply	1 Amount	Amount for Feed	:Commercial	Commercial Use & Seed (Stocks Oct.	Stocks Oct.	2
Commodity	1 (000 Tone	1 (000 Tous); (000 Buc)	• (000 Tons	): (000 Bus)	: (000 Tone):	(000 Bus)	: (000 Tons):	(000 Buo)
Outs	3 36°678	; 2,292,590	19,902	1,243,883	2,197	187,297	14,579	911,210
Barley	1 18,452	, 768,	7,632	318,000	2,760	115,000	3 090°S	220,450
Grain Sorngums	: 4,194	* 149°	* 4.194	149,795	••		00	
Rye Feed	8 840	99	640	30,000	••		00	
Wheat Feed	8,250	276,000	8,250	1 275,000	•			
Total Small Grains	: 68,414	500 500	40,818	: 2,016,678	\$ 4°957	252,297	22,659	1,247,060
	00	69	••				00	
Protein Concentrates	1,195	**	: 7,195	02	••		##	
Whoat Mill Feed	: 5,300	**	: 5°300	••	••		## P	
Mill E-products	2,005	**	\$ 2,005		••		••	
Skim Milk-Dry Weight	1,410		1 1,410	••			00	
Total Supplements	1 15,910	••	1 15,910		••		66	
	40	••	•	••	••		•	
Total Concentrates	**	**		••	••		des des	
Required	08	**	1 137,494 7	**	E3		60	
Corn	102,719	* 5,668,553	80,766	80,766 : 2,884,500		326,000		458,053
All Feed Grains	: 171,133	17,133 : 7,164,588		121,584 : 4,901,178		678,297	- 1	11,705,113
1/ 114% (approximate increase in grain-consuming	ncrease in	grain-consum	ng livesto	ok) x 116,530	(amount of	(amount of feed required 1941-42		year) s
132,844, the amount of feed required in 1842-1945 feeding year at 1941-42 rates of feeding per unit	of feed re	quired in 184	Ranges Leec	ling year at	1941-42 rate	s of feeding	g per unit	30
production. Rate of feeding per unit of production in 1942-43 year, however, appears to be about 52% great	of Leeding p	er unit of pi	oduotion in	of production in 1942-45 year, however, appears to be about 52% greater	IL, however,	appears to	be about 32%	greater
than in preceding	year. The l	32,844 thouse	inds of ton	sajusted fo	r this inor	sage in rate	or recaing	Would
indicate a total disappearance of about 187,484 thousands of tons as reed between Uctober 10	l sappearance	of about 15	,494 thouse	ands of tons	as reed bet	reen Cotober	To Tage win	-4
Cotober 1, 1840.								

Animal Units

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GRAIN CONSUMPTION LIVESTOCK - POULTRY OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER MARKETING YEAR BASIS

TABLE V

		Ani	Animal Unita		8	88	82
Commodity	1940-41	: 1941-42 :	1942-45	1945-44	1941-42	:1942-43 :1943-44 :1941-42 :1942-43	1943-44
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	An Unite	An.Units:An.Units:An.Units	AnoUnite
H CR 3	. 52,149	63.635	78,670	86,551			12000
Dairy Cattle	25,478	26,398	26,946	27,200	. 103°6	F0201	100.9
Other Cattle	. 28,457	24,284	25,53,0	25,000	103.6	10500	© 86
Sheep and Lembs		3 1,798 s	1,746	22.	104.5	97	1.98.1
Poultry	. 51,479	35,684	40,370	44,412	113.4	* * * * ** ** **	110,0
Subtotal	. 134,278	149,859	173,242	184,875	111.6	00 00 PH	106.7
Horses and Mules	; 15,691	15,229	14,863	14,430	1026	. 97.6	970
Total	149,969	165,088	188,105	199,305	110-1	913.9	106.0

Animal units in this table same as in Table VI for dairy oattle, other oattle, sheep and lambs, and herses and mules. Animal units for hogs determined on the basis of an assumed increase of 27% in spring sows to farrow and 20% increases in fall sows to farrow over the corresponding periods in 1942. See Table VIII for poultry animal units. Note:



LIVESTOCK

GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS AND PERCENT CHANGE

Dairy Cattle, Other Cattle, Sheep and Lambs, and Horses and Males

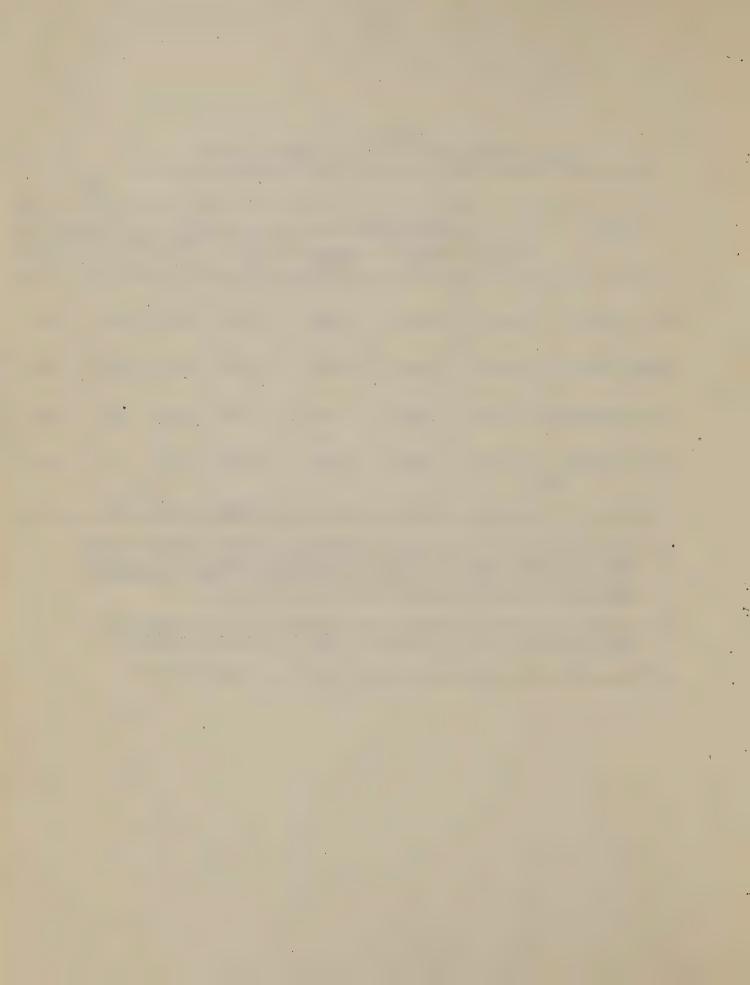
TABLE VI

Commodity		Animal U	nits		: 1941-42	7042_43	7003-88
Commoditoy	1940-41 (000)	1941-42 (000)	1942-43		:1940-41	Street, and a same that office a	1942-43
Dairy Cattle	25,478	26,398	26,946	27,200	103.6	102.1	100.9
Other Cattle 1/	23,451	24,284	25,510	25,000	103.6	105.0	98.0
Sheep & Lambs 2/	1,721	1,798	1,746	1,712	104.5	97.1	98.1
Horses & Mules	15,691	15,229	14,863	14,430	97.1	97.6	97.1
Total	66,341	67,709	69,065	68,342	102.1	102.0	99.0

Animal units 1940-41 determined by multiplying 0.51 by number on hand January 1, 1941. Animal units 1941-42 and succeeding years determined on basis of grain feeding by States as indicated on feed requirements sheets, which results in animal unit factor of 0.498.

<sup>2/</sup> Determined on basis of estimated disappearance of grain actually fed during marketing year or a factor of .0317 for January 1 numbers.

<sup>3/</sup> Horses and mules animal unit factor is 1.11 per head January 1.



Number on Farms, January 1

Dairy Cattle, Other Cattle, Sheep & Lambs, Horses & Males TABLE VII

Commodity	1941	1942	1943 <u>1</u> /	1944
Dairy Cattle	25,478	: 26,398	26,946	27,200 2/
Other Cattle	45,983	48,764	51,224	50,200 3/
Shoop & Lambs	54,283	: 56,735	55,089	54,000 3/
Horses & Mules	14,136	13,720	13,390	13,000 4/

<sup>1/</sup> Crop Reporting Board, February 18, 1948

<sup>2/</sup> On basis of assumed increase of 1% over 1943

<sup>3/</sup> On basis of assumed decrease of 2% under 1943

<sup>4/</sup> On basis of an assumed decrease of approximately 3% under 1943



PODLITRY - GRAIN-CONSUMING ANTHAL UNITS AND PERCENT CHANGE

TABE VIII

	40		Applicate Unit	Units	STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE PER	100 mm	PC	26
Commodity	00 00 00 10	1941	(000)	(000)	(000)	A. U.	1943 A, U.	1944 A.M.
Chickens Raised	7	9,749	10,809	11,860	13,045	110.9	109.7	110.0
Broilers Raised	127	4	1,673	3,280	809 8	118,8	F. 96.	110.0
Begs Froduced	100	18,688	21,585	हिंदू इत् इत् इत्	25,682	7°.	108.1	110,0
Subtotal	- 46	29,881	34,067	1887 83 83	42,355	ent no ent	118.0	0
Turkeye Raised	वी	1,618	1.617	1,889	2,077	() () () ()	© © ——————————————————————————————————	0 0 H
	- G, 10	5	. 35, 684	\$ 40,570	8 44,412	***	200 AV	110.0

determined by applying conversion factor of .0136 to number of chickens raised as Arinel units determined by applying conversion factor of .0082 to number of broilers raised as indicated in Table IX Animal units

A Animal units determined by applying conversion factor of other transmits determined by applying conversion factor of other transmits.

Table IX indicated in



# FOREGLA FOR DETERMINING ANTHAL UNIT FACTOR PER 100 EGGS PRODUCED

- Amount of grain and concentrates fed per hen in commercial flooks = 91 lbs. per 150 eggs produced. (a).
- Amount of grain and other concentrates fed per hen in confined farm flocks = 60 lbs. per 100 eggs produced. (a)

Thus, hens and pullets in commercial flocks on the average are fed about 150% as much as hens and pullets in farm flocks.

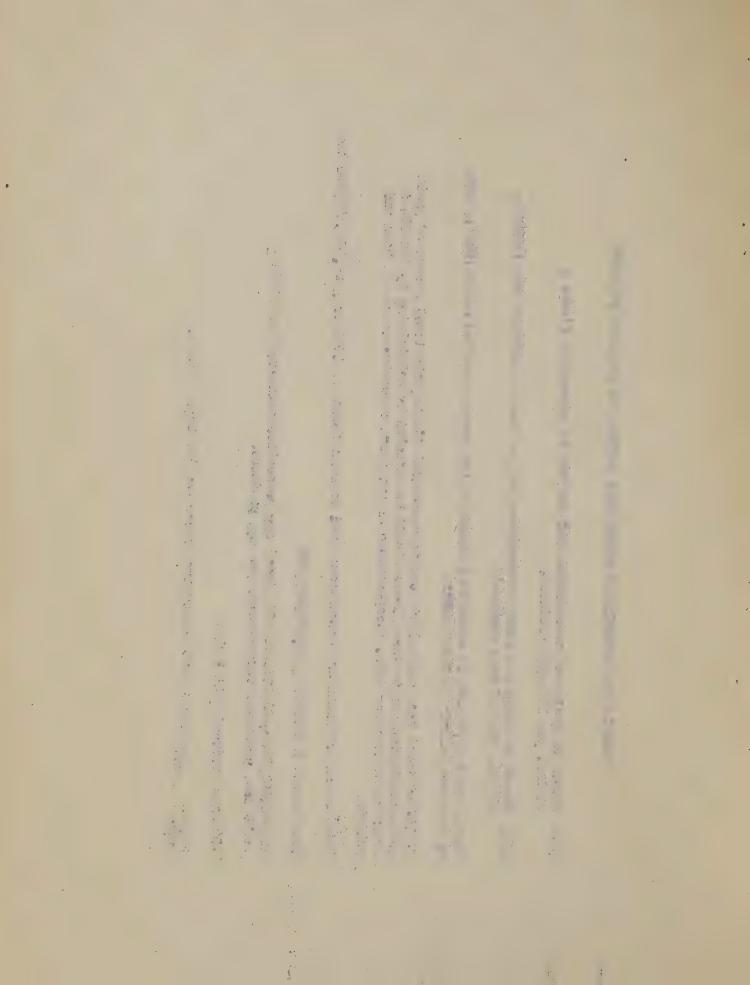
If 10% of total hens and pullets are in commercial flocks, the total amount of grain and concentrates fed to farm flocks should be adjusted by multiplying by 116.67% in order to account for total disappearance of grain and concentrates to all hens and pullets. Total amount of grain and concentrates fed to farm flocks in 1941-42 = 25,568,176,000 lbs.

This amount x 116.67% = 29,830,391,000

29,830,591,000 - 55,034,000,000 (total egg production estimated for 1942) .6625 lbs. grain and concentrates per egg produced.

100 eggs produced = 56.2 lbs.

.0407 Animal Unit Conversion Rector for 100 Eggs Produced 56.2 1380



POULTRY--CHICKENS AND BROILERS RAISED, EGGS PRODUCED, AND TURKEYS RAISED

TABLE IX

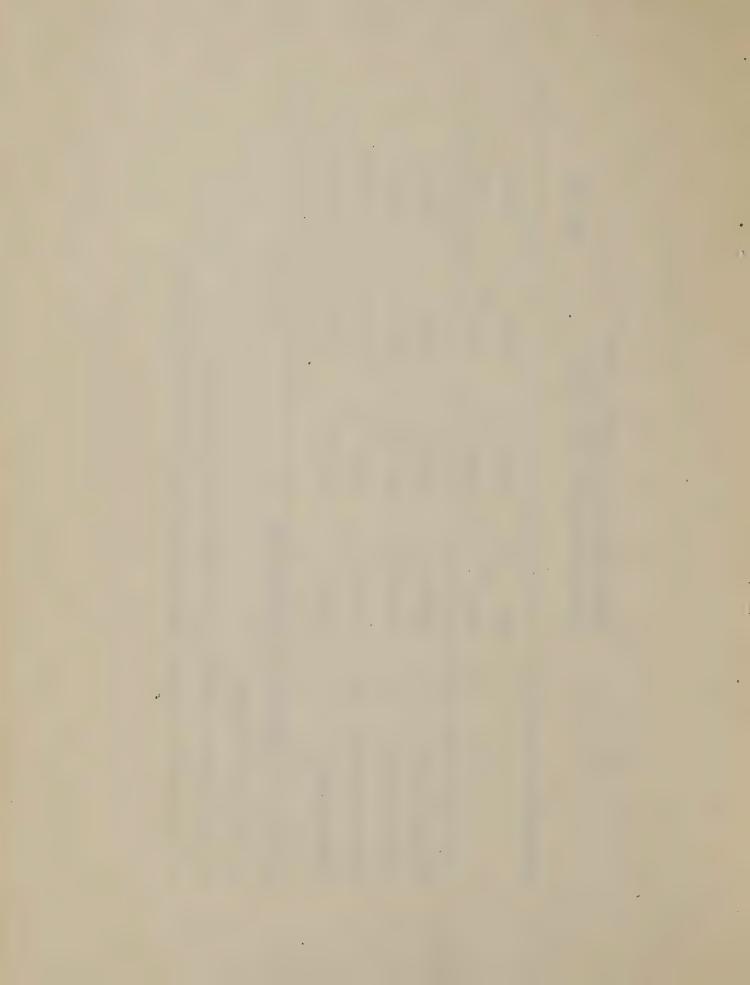
en 03 06 00	1941 1/ :	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chickens Raised ::	716,830	794,787	872,026	959,200
Brollers Raised :	172,490	204,060	000,004	000,044
Eggs Produced-Mil. 4/:	45,942	53,034	57,350	63,100
Turkeys Raised	33,161	33,142	38,700	42,570

<sup>/</sup> Estimated production from published data

<sup>1943</sup> production goals

<sup>1944</sup> production assumed to be 10 percent greater than 1943.

Egg production includes those produced on farms and in commercial flocks.



### NET PRODUCTION OF LIVE WEIGHT HOGS TO BE FED

IN MARKETING YEAR OCT. 1 TO SEPT. 30

TABLE X

Hog	: 1/		: Net Production :	
Marketing Year for	: No. of : Hog Equivalents	: Live Weight	: of Live Weight :	Over
Feeding	to be Fed	: of Hogs to be : Marketed	: Fed in : : Marketing Year :	Previous
The state of the s	* OO DO LOG	Lbs.	The .	Terr
1940-41	75,510,972	238.8	18,032,020,114	stifre-riquida
1941-42	87,790,750	243	21,333,152,250	118.31
1942-43	108,810,736	250	27,202,684,000	127.51
1943-44	:122,154,607	245	29,927,878,715	110.02
	GRAIN-CONSUMI	NG ANIMAL UNITS OF	PHOGS	nimal Units
	I Total Live Weight X.2892 equals		of 18,032,020,114	52,149
	2 Total Live Weight X.2892 equals		of 21,333,152,250	61,695
	3 Total Live Weight X.2892 equals		of 27,202,684,000	78,670
	X.2892 equals	Net Production of	of 29,927,878,715	86,551

Note: For details see Tables XI, XII, and XIII on file in the Economics and Research Section, North Central Division.

1/ Hog equivalents. See Table XI

# our production or live neglect noise to he red

### IN LANGUESTER TON SOOR, 2 TO SHIPE 30

A MERCA

		Tours Average :		
	2- M. DOT	and and argott to	Hog Henlytlanes :	
	Lynol animaring	i podesingli		
	ALC,050,500,5	0, 2.		2, 000
	1'08S.SAL.888.IS	245	6. 050,050,06	54-510.
	17 (00) (150) \$100, 75	029	1203 810 736	
03,000	- 727,818,722,93	245		
		1		
Salins	1050230401	New Production of	ington arel later ;	
260,33	21.,333,332,250		Algho'd avid fasor i	
	27,202,684,000	to nolicebert Jak	N.2892 oquals	
21.25		Not Production of		
		NIL AND THE THE		

I/ Hog contralente. See Teble II

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOG EQUIVALENTS FED DURING MARKETING YEARS BEGINNING OCT. 1 AND ENDING SEPT. 30

inderfere ditarent er er meter af de feste et le step en inn forer de same , dit inder mate sette excluse anno	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSONS ASSESSED TO THE PERSONS ASSESSED	1940=41	a The Life I	To de to and the contraction	1943-44	
	2	Ms.rketing	: Marketing:	Marketing	Marketing	
	g	Year	: Year :	Year	Year	
	1/ :		3		6/	
No. of hogs farrowed	2		9 9		B .	
DecMay post-spring	3		2 , 2		3	
crop	(1) ;	46,345,000	46,862,000;	57,352,220	72,837,319	
% of hogs post-spring	4		2 8		n same in an	
crop fed in marketing	\$		3			
yes.	(5) 8	38.4	38.4 :	38.4	38.4	
No. of hogs post-sprin	E :	With the second decision of the second decisi	4 4	CTER (TECHNOLOGY) (ERByrel obj. CE) (A. (E. HA. EKTERE) (E. L. A. (E. E. L. A. (E. L. A. (E	andrews and the property of the second section of the party of the second section of the section o	
orop fed in marketing	8		0 0		2	
year	(3) :	17,796,480	17,995,008;	22,023,252	27,969,530	
No. of pigs farrowed	1/ 3	Professional St. Commission Commission St. Commissi	A 6 4	e de medit met men en e	S. S. Sandara Marian Marian Contraction of the Cont	
June-Nov.	3		2	1	ntel	
lst fall orep	(4) 8	28,305,000	33,730,000:	41,097,740	49,327,288	
% of hogs lat fall oro			ar amanin a manan an	BANGER AND AND CONTROL OF THE TO A CALL THE SEA OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ARCHITECTUR		
fed in marketing year	(5) 3	90	90 2	90	, 90	
No. of hogs lst fall	80		B TOO THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	CONTRACTOR AND		
crop fed in marketing	8		:	1		
year	(6) ;	25,474,500	:30,357,000:	36,987,986	44,585,559	
No. of pigs farrowed	3/ 3	A TANAGO DO PART PRINTANTA, MANAGO POR PRINTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTANTAN	the state of the s	BUTTO ON A DECEMBER OF PERSONS VERSONS A THEORY	edit af turktudhårn byskyret er kti oghunt vall pri k	
DecMay ourrent year	2		:	2		
fed in marketing year	(7) :	46,862,000	57,352,220:	72,837,319	72,837,319	
% of hogs farrowed of	3		8	Commission of the Commission o	n telephone to the medical accomplete our regions and the later of secul (4)	
ourrent spring crop	8		3	6		
fed in marketing year	(8) :	61.6	61.6 ;	61.6	61.6	
No. of hoge ourrent	9		3	The manufacture filter that is a first production and their title consideration and the	Carrent British (Internal Continues State (1986) August 1960 and 1	
spring crop fed in	8		2	0		
marketing year	(9) 8	28,866,992	35, 328, 968;	44,867,789	44,867,789	
No. of pigs farrowed	0		8	TO THE ROOM PORCE TO BE SENT THE SENT STORES OF THE SENT SERVICE SENTENCE OF THE SENT SENTENCE SENTENC	rechterbeiten Mittelseich Seinerffleren zur besteht gebote "Lichte zun " Lieden der	
current fall crop	8	1	9			
June-Nov.	(10):	33,730,000	41,097,740:	49,317,288:	49,317,288	
of hogs fed in	2		\$	8	e de la maria de la compania del compania de la compania del compania de la compania del la compania de la compania del la compania del la compania de la compania del la compani	
marketing year of	2					
2nd fall crop	(11);	10	10 s	20 '8	10	
No. of hogs fed in	3		3	3		
marketing year of 2nd	8	4	8	8		
fall pig crop	(12):	3,373,000	4,109,774;	4,931,7298	4,931,729	
Total No. of hogs fed	3	(	8	\$ The Brunder to A. B. Strike of Europe milk To Johannic be observed by E. Strike Brunder to A. B. Strike of Strike Brunder to B. Stri	Diene Bill. Literalis and market with the tradition in the con-	
in marketing year	8	a	*			
(Cola. 3 / 6 / 9 / 12)	(13):	75,510,972	87,790,750	108,810,7368	122,154,607	
Increase over		8	. 3	Commission of American State of the Commission o	APPENDENTENDE TRANS E PROPETO ABUNQUE MENTONS EN NOVA	
orevious year	(14);		116.26 ;	123.94	112.26	
Total number fed inc.	Ludes	the equivale	mt in hogs	of the number	r finished	
at the beginning of	the year	ar and the	quivalent i	n hogs of th	e number	
finished at the end	of the	feeding year	r, as calcu	lated above.		
2/1943 spring farrowings assumed to be 27% greater than 1942. 1943 fall farrowings assumed to be 20% greater than 1942.						